

The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21. 1737.

91.725.



HE Memoirs of the Lord Burghley are now finished, and I hope have answered in their Contents, what was promised in their Introduction; that is, have shewn the Felicity of that great Minister while living, to be the Reward of his Merit, and the Effect of his Mistress's Firmness; and the Regard shewn by Posterity to his Memory not the Result of Chance, or an Opinion taken upon Trust; but a just Tribute of Respect for the Services he did our Country, and a reasonable Acknowledgment for the Enjoyment of many Blessings procured by his Policy, and entailed on England thro' his Prudence. In writing those Memoirs I was actuated by no other Motive, than that of exhibiting to the Publick the true Sources of Queen Elizabeth's Glory, and of the many Advantages reaped by this Realm during her Reign; in hopes that Example might do more than Arguments seem hitherto to have done; and that the People of Britain might be convinced, that the Change of Ministries and Measures were heretofore thought no Effect of Wisdom, nor were held at all necessary in that Period of Time, which makes the most shining Figure in our History; and which has been preposterously praised of late Years, with a View of throwing a Shade on the Reign under which we now live; tho' the Measures then and now are the same, and the only Point in Dispute is, whether they shall remain the same, or whether we shall give up the best Condition in the World, in Order to try the Constancy of Fortune, and see whether she will give it us again.

In the Course of the Memoirs of which we are speaking, Truth hath been our Aim, and History our Guide. Transactions have been related just as we found them; Observations made only as Facts directed; and Praises bestowed merely from a Sense of the Lord Burghley's Deserts; without the least View of flattery his Memory, or of making our Court to the Living, by embalming the Dead in Panegyric. In the Application of those Memoirs to the present Times, we shall take the same Liberty, and with an honest Freedom do that Justice to the Virtues and Abilities of a present Minister; which we know will be so far from giving him Pleasure, that we are in some Pain lest it should give him Offence. But whoever it may offend, as what is here said is the sincere Result of mature Reflection; as it is said from a Principle of Equity, and is intended not to express a Zeal for the Minister, so much as for the Interest of the Nation; we hope every impartial Reader will consider it attentively, and inquire only how far it corresponds with the Facts which are laid down to support it; and then we make no Doubt that he will draw the same Inference that we do. That parallel Characters have the same Title to Fame; and that those who libel Sir R——W——, would, if they had lived in his Time, have libelled the Lord Burghley.

We have seen the Lord Burghley rising from the Character of a Private Gentleman, bred in the Inns of Court, to that of a Privy Counsellor, and Lord High Treasurer of England, that Rise being attended with the Applause of the far greater Part of the Nation, and the Approbation of Posterity, tho' it was envied and calumniated by some, from the Motives of Private Interest, or from a sour Dislike of Men acquiring high Honours by their Merit, to whom they would not have grudg'd those very Honours, if they had been due to their Birth. We have seen the Lord Burghley enduring Adversity with great Firmness, steering with prodigious Prudence thro' the most perilous Times, and arriving at his highest Honours when his Country's Happiness was at its greatest Height. We have seen his Country too, whose Fortune could not but sympathize with the Fortune of so true a Patriot, depress'd when he was depress'd, and emerging as he emerged from all his Troubles. We have seen the Lord Burghley the Person first distinguish'd in one of the most auspicious Reigns which History can boast of. We have seen that many of those Blessings which rendered that Reign so auspicious, were owing to his Prudence and Firmness: And we have seen that in so long and

glorious a Reign, the Lord Burghley remained to his last Breath, what he was in its very Dawn, the Prime Director of its Councils. We have seen the Lord Burghley violently opposed, Cabals formed for his Destruction by Men of great Quality, by Persons of dangerous Abilities, and by the Coalition of all Parties, who were Enemies to their Sovereign's Safety, or the Publick Good. We have seen the Lord Burghley triumphing over all these, thro' the Mildness of his own Temper, and the Wisdom of his Prince. These are the well settled Foundations, on which we have seen his Reputation established: A Reputation superior to Envy in its first Stages, and which, like a Picture drawn by some great Master, Time, instead of Injuring, hath Improved. Let us see now, if the Comparison of this deceased Minister, with him whom I wish God may long continue amongst us, be founded in Reason, and a Similitude of Circumstances, or not?

Have we not seen Sir R——W—— rising exactly in the same Way, from an ancient and honourable Family, deducing just Esteem in his Youth, and as his Years increased, deriving still higher Regard from his personal Merit, ascending not by quick and hasty Steps, but by slow and just Degrees, to the highest Offices in the State, and discharging those Offices in a manner which even heightens their Lustre? Have we not seen the same illustrious Person struggling in calamitous Times with personal Misfortunes, and even in the midst of those Misfortunes, superior to the greatest of his Enemies, thro' that Dignity of Character which is inseparable from Innocence and Virtue? In the first glorious Years of the Queen, when Britain was the Mistress of Nations, and by her Arms protected all the rest of Europe, did we not see him engaged in those Councils, and trusted by those great and glorious Men, to whom the Figure the Nation then made was due; and when in the four last Years, the Nation made so different a Figure, did not the great Men of those Times persecute him almost as severely as they did their Country? At the Opening of his late Majesty's Reign, when a formidable Rebellion was quash'd, and Schemes more formidable than that Rebellion were discovered and disappointed, to whom was there more due, than to this staunch Friend and steady Supporter of the Protestant Succession? Again, when the Projects of ambitious and avaricious Men, even under the Reign of a wise and gracious Prince, plung'd this Nation into such Difficulties as have render'd the very Remembrance of the Year 1720 odious; did not Sir R——W—— retire from Business, and resign with the greatest Readiness, honourable and lucrative Employments, rather than be Rewarded by his Country, when he could not serve it? From the Opening of the present Reign to this Time, he has held the same Station in the Government, and considered impartially, what Reign has been so happy as this? Ten Years his Majesty has sat on the Throne, in which we have seen no foreign War, nor so much as one Prosecution for Treason; we have enjoy'd the highest Plenty of all Things, and his Majesty has doubled to us these Blessings, by acquainting us at the Opening of every Session of Parliament, with the warm Sense he has of them, and with his earnest Desire that Trade, Tranquillity, and the most extensive Liberty, should be our Lot, as long as the Crown is his. Such has been the Reign in which Sir R—— has been always Minister, and can we deny, that this alone reflects on him greater Honour than all his Titles? In the midst of this Felicity, we have indeed seen him violently opposed by Men of Birth, of Abilities, and Men in all Interests, except that of their Country; but in that these Things have happened under our own Eyes, we have had an Opportunity of observing, that the Opposition itself is easy to be accounted for, and that the Warmth of almost every eminent Opponent is derived from personal Accidents, with which every one who knows those Opponents, and their Warmth, is also acquainted. Like as he is to the Lord Burghley in his Rise, his Sufferings, and his Fortunes, ought we to deny this Likeness, because he is living; or can we be profuse in our Praises of Queen Elizabeth's Administration, and be silent under an Administration, from whence we derive many Blessings which were not known under her's? But perhaps it will be said, that

during Burghley's Administration, the Nation triumphed abroad. Well! and is there nothing due to that Administration, which has preserved to us in Peace, all those Advantages a Triumph would have afforded, without running the Hazard of War, the Chance of which no Administration can insure? But Faction will hint, that we have borne more from our Neighbours under this Administration than that; but I defy Faction to prove this, nay, I will prove the contrary, if any Secretary of Faction will demand it. In national Respects, thus the Ministry of Burghley did not excel that of W——e; in Respect to personal Felicity it did; for the Lord Burghley saw his eldest Son, who was a Man of quiet and unambitious Disposition, settled to his Wish, and his second Son made his Coadjutor in the Ministry. In the latter therefore he was more happy than the present Minister yet is. It may be therefore reasonably expected, that the shining Qualities and amiable Disposition of one who stands in the same degree of relation to Sir R——W——, will procure him and this Nation a Satisfaction of a like Nature; which tho' it might be envied by some few, could not be censured by a Majority of any Party; since none are so shamefully Partial, as to deny the Merit of a Person whose Abilities are so conspicuous. As to the Right which Posterity will do HIM whom we compare with Burghley; as we pretend not to Prophecy, we presume not to lay; but as we have the same Right to judge of Probabilities as other People, we will take the Liberty of advancing it as a just Conjecture, that his Fame will as far transcend all the low Libels which have been thrown out to tarnish it; as his Conduct in publick Affairs hath been superior to the Attempts made by the Authors of those Libels, to Oat him of that Power which has been as beneficial to his Country in its Effects, as in its Possession honourable to him.

This personal Character of Lord Burghley, and his Conduct in private Life, shew that Beneficence towards those who are about a great Minister, and a proper Degree of Magnificence in his Household, were not in Queen Elizabeth's Days held to be ill Qualities, or Things which the Friends of a Minister ought studiously to conceal; but the contrary rather. But shall we commend all this in Lord Burghley, and admit that a Magnificence far more moderate, may be justly censured in a far more wealthy Age? Things are laudable from their Nature, and what is Praised-worthy in one Age, will be so in another, if Prejudice does not give its Character. If three magnificent Houses be allowed to one Minister, shall we refuse another a single House; or while we admire the Generosity of a great Man, who lived two Ages before us; shall we be angry with Marks of the same Virtue in a Minister living in the same Age with us? Or shall we without examining, take upon Trust what his Enemies, without regard of Truth, think fit to tell us, that no Minister ever made such a Figure before. No, let us consider Things in their just Lights: Let us expect from Men, however Great, no more than ought to be expected from Men; and if they procure us, or preserve to us Wealth, Peace, and Liberty, let us not repine at their enjoying a reasonable Proportion of Dignity and Fortune. These will always belong to some, and if we refuse them to the Worthy, will not Posterity censure our Refusal; nay, and bestow a double Portion of Fame on those whom we maliciously Malreated. But it is Time to conclude, and I will do it in very few Words. These Observations on the Life of Lord Burghley were written without any private Views, were published without any Communication or Command whatever; and the Author has no Expectations, but what depend on the Justice of the Publick.

Berry-Street, Oct. 18. 1737.

R. C.

To-morrow will be published,
In the LONDON JOURNAL, No 953

A N humble Address to the People of England: Occasioned by certain Publick Papers against the Administration, particularly the CRAFTSMAN and COMMON SENSE of last SATURDAY.

By R. F. E. M. A. N., Esq;
Printed for J. PEELE, at Locke's Head in Amen Corners where Letters to the Author, and Advertisements are taken in.



HOME PORTS.

Lieb, Oct. 13. Sailed the Katherine, David Dryburgh, for Newcastle to load for Bilbao ; the Janet, William Strachan, for Newcastle to load for Holland ; John Collier, for Rotterdam, with Lead ; James Abernethy, for Berwick to load for the Streights ; Robert Crawford, for the Wemys to load for Bremen ; also the Ship of Alexander Taylor for Holland. Arrived the Anne, William Wilkinson, from Bergen ; and the Janet, John Mather, from Holland.

Portsmouth, Oct. 19. At Spithead is arrived the Ruby, West, from Maryland.

Deal, Oct. 19. Wind N. W. Remains in the Downs the Prince of Wales, Pelley, for East India. Came down the George, Dawbus, for Georgia ; the Houghton, Hancock, for Seville ; the Halwell, Booth, for Virginia ; the Dawkins, Taylor, for Ireland ; the Suannah, Hoar, for Lisbon ; and the Endeavour, Burk, for Waterford. Arrived the Factor, Rollings, from Jamaica.

Gravesend, Oct. 19. Passed by the Henrietta, Hood, from Riga ; the Eleanor, Smith, from Dunkirk.

LONDON.

Last Monday Sc'nights died much lamented, at Chirton near Shields in Northumberland, Robert Lawson, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that County ; and on Thurday following his Corpse was carried in a Hearse to Newcastle, attended by several Gentlemen on Horseback, and interred about 4 in the Afternoon, in St. Nicholas Church ; the Pall being supported by the Hon. Herbert Windsor, Esq; Sir William Middleton, Bart. George Liddel, Esq; Walter Blacket, Esq; William Carre, Esq; Edward Collingwood, Esq; Matthew White, Esq; and Mr. Reay.

The Beckford, Capt. Stewart, from Jamaica for London, was spoke with in the Gulph, by Capt. Rollings of the Factor, who arrived in the Downs the 19th Instant from Jamaica.

Yesterday a Dispensation passed the Seals, to enable the Rev. Thomas Morrison, M. A. and Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Lord Clinton, to hold the Rectory of Wear Giford, in the County of Devon, and Diocese of Exeter, together with the Rectory of High Bickington, in the County and Diocese aforesaid.

The same Day the 1st Regiment of Foot-Guards were mustered on the Parade in St. James's Park, by George Huxley, Esq; Commissary-General, when several new Officers were presented to their respective Posts : And this Day the 2d and 3d will be mustered by the said Commissary General.

On Tuesday Morning died in an advanced Age, at Mordaunt-College near Blackheath, Mr. Gilham Hills, formerly one of the Patentees of His Majesty's Printing-Office. This is the fifth Gentleman that has died there this Year.

On Tuesday last was married at the Parish Church of Allhallows Staining, by the Rev. Mr. Biscoe, Mr. John Brecknock to Miss Elizabeth Till, of Ongar, a very agreeable young Lady, with a Fortune of 3000 l and the same Day they set out for Epping, to celebrate their Nuptials.

We hear that William James, of Denford in Berks, Esq; has given 50 l. to the County Hospital at Winchester.

On Wednesday Night last Mr. Thomas Skyles of Poplar, was attacked in a Field the Backside of Penny-fieldstreet, by three Rogues, who took from him a Silver Watch and Seal, and then made off.

On Wednesday Morning before it was Light, a Fellow got into the Yard belonging to Mr. Cox, of Camberwell, in Order to steal some Lead, and what other Things he could lay his Hands on ; but Mr. Cox's Man hearing a Noise got up, and went into the Yard, taking in his Hand a good Oak Stick ; and after a long Engagement between them, Mr. Cox's Man secured him, and he was carried before Justice Amey, who committed him to the New Gaol. He proves to be a Soldier in the Second Regiment of Foot-Guards. The Gentlemen of Camberwell rewarded Mr. Cox's Man in a very handsome Manner, for his great Courage.

Mr. Abbot is appointed Painter of Chelsea College, in the room of Mr. Reed, deceased.

The Right Hon. Lewis Earl of Rockingham, is appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the County of Kent, in the room of the late Earl of Leicester, deceased.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Orrery lay very dangerously ill at his House in Duke-street, Westminster.

A curious fine Monument is going to be erected in Westminster Abby, to the Memory of the late Lieutenant General Groves.

Casualties, Christnings, and Burials last Week.

Broken Leg 1. Drowned in the River of Thames 5, buried at St. Mary at Hill, 2 at Bridewell Precinct, 1 at St. Dunstan at Stepney, and one at St. Mary Le Strand. Excessive Drinking 1. Found dead 2, one buried at St. Mary at Hill, and one at St. Michael Quern. Hanged himself, buried at St. Botolph without Aldgate 1. Overlaid 2. Threw herself out of a Window, buried at St. Paul at Shadwell 1.

Males	166	Males	329
Christned	165	Buried	315
In all	329	In all	674

Increased in the Burials this Week 123.

Whereof have died,			
Under 2 Years of Age	228	Forty and Fifty	59
Between 2 and 5	49	Fifty and Sixty	28
Five and Ten	22	Sixty and Seventy	46
Ten and Twenty	35	Seventy and Eighty	34
Twenty and Thirty	60	Eighty and Ninety	17
Thirty and Forty	72	Ninety and a Hundred	3

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	09 23	09 54

Bank Stock 142 3-4ths. India 1 6 5-8ths. South Sea 101 3-4ths. Old Annuity 111 1-4th without the Dividend. New ditto, 111 1-4th. Three per Cent. 106 5-8ths. 7 per Cent. Loan 113. 5 per Cent. 102 1-half. Royal Assurance 109 3-4ths to 110. London Assurance 15. African 14. New India Bonds 6 l. 19 s. Premium. Old ditto 6 l. 17 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 4 l. 4 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 10 s. Prem. Salt Taffies 1 to 3 Prem. English Copper 2 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 8 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3 3-8ths per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 123 1-half. Lottery Tickets 10 l. 3 s. 6 d. Stamp Tickets 4 l. 4 s. 6 d.



WHereas many Inconveniences have attended the former manner of supplying the Kingdoms of England and Ireland with Pyrmont Waters, particularly, the Water frequently lay long in the Merchants Hands at Bremen before transported to England, and afterwards yet longer in the Possession of the Sellers in London before sold : so that o tentimes, before it came to the Drinkers Hands, it would be a Year old, or upwards. Moreover I have detected Persons filling Bottles (marked with a Star, like those in which I used to fill the Pyrmont Waters) at a common Spring, in order to transport and impose them upon the Publick, for the true Waters of Pyrmont. And further, to my certain Knowledge, great Quantities of false Waters were purposely filled in this Country, and imposed last Year on the Publick designedly, by some Traders in England, in order to prejudice this Fountain, and to the Detriment and Disappointment of the Drinkers. And on the other hand, being well assured of the Integrity of Mr. EYRE, sworn Purveyor of all Mineral Waters to their Britannick Majesties, and being an Eye-Witnes of the Improvements he has made in filling these Waters, whereby they are now transported in greater Perfection : Therefore I do appoint him, jointly with my Brother JOHN-HENRY REISENER, to transporth into England and Ireland the said Waters, which shall be sent them from time to time, and be sold by them only, or by such as they shall appoint, by which Method the Dominions of his Britannick Majesty will be constantly supplied with FRESH PYRMONT WATER, and the foregoing Inconveniences be in some measure prevented : And for a further Caution, all the Bottles filled with the said Water will have the Arms of his Highness the Prince of Waldeck impressed on the Side, agreeable to a Patent granted them by his Highness for that Purpose ; and all such as are not thus marked, agreeable to the above Impression, are not to be depended on to be the true Waters of Pyrmont.

Pyrmont, Mar. 30. CHRISTIAN-ULRICH REISENER, Master of the Pyrmont Wells.

THESE are to certify, That Messrs JOHN-HENRY REISENER and HENRY EYRE have caused to be filled, in their Presence, 34,113 Bottles of Pyrmont Water, which Water was filled in a good Season, and when it was in its utmost Perfection, and was corked, wired down, and secured by an excellent Composition, after an improved Method.

D. JOHN PHILIP SEIP, Counsellor and Physician to his Highness the Prince of Waldeck at Pyrmont.

These WATERS are sold at Mr. EYRE's Mineral Water Warehouse, near Temple-Bar. Where also are constantly sold the following Mineral

Waters, viz.

SPA,	BORNE,	BATH,	SCAR-
SELLERS,	HOLT,	BRISTOL,	BORO'

N.B. Mr. EYRE employs his whole Time in attending and filling the several Waters, particularly those of Pyrmont and Spa.

This Day is Published,

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VOL. I.

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N.B. To prevent any one from losing the Opportunity of consulting with him who come a great Way, he is at Home Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, until 12 O'Clock.

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For that reigning Disease the SCURVY, and all Scorbutick Humours, tho' arrived to the highest and most inveterate Degree, and ever so many Years standing, and that without any sensible Resolution or the least Purging, which by an unaccountable Mistake is generally advised, although always found rather to increase than to confirm the Scurvy and cure it.

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